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	SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION		REPORT 25X1
COUNTRY	Poland	- 5° - 7,	DATE DISTR. 24 SEPT. 53
SUBJECT 7	The State Academy of Marine Engineering	ng	NO. OF PAGES 6
PLACE ACQUIRED			NO. OF ENCLS. 1 (LISTED BELOW)
DATE ACQUIRED I			SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1
DATE OF IN			
	THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMAT	ION	25X1

- 1. The State Academy of Marine Engineering (Panstwowa Szkola Morska Wydzial Mechaniczny), had, since 1950, also used the additional title, the State Maritime Technical School (Panstwowe Technikum Morskie). It was located in Gdynia at 81 83 Czerwonych Kosynierow Street (formerly Morska Street). The school was controlled by the Ministry of Navigation, Educational Department.
- 2. The school, including the buildings, sport grounds, and yards, occupied an area of about 200 x 200 m. All of the buildings were of concrete and brick with gray plaster walls. See 25X1 Sketch, Encl. A, for layout of the school.
- 3. The school workshops were located in separate one-story buildings and consisted of the following:
 - a. Machine hall, with the following machine tools: five universal lathes, one boring lathe, two milling machines, one slotting machine, six drilling machines, and two compressors.
 - b. Locksmith workshop, with bench vises and one bench-shaping machine.
 - c. Forge, with eight furnaces and two power hammers, as well as electric and autogenous welding equipment.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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BECURITY INFORMATION



SECRET

- d. Joiners workshop, with 20 well-equipped work benches, machine tools, shaping machines, and routing machines.
- e. Small designing and construction room.
- f. Tool shop.
- g. Storeroom for metal and wooden materials.

An engineering professor was in charge of all workshops and each workshop was under the supervision of one or more experienced mechanic instructors.

- 4. The school also had a library with technical books, charts, and diagrams of diesel engines, turbines, steam distribution, and auxiliary engines. In the wide corridors in the main building were exhibited large models and pictures of merchant vessels as well as steam and diesel, cross section, training engines.
- 5. From 1946 to 1951, the State Maritime Academy had a three-year course. The school year started on 1 October, and continued for 7½ months until 30 April or 15 May, after which came 3½ months practical training and afterwards, one month leave (September).
- 6. The practical training was organized as follows:
 - a. The students who passed the first year of theory, were assigned as crew members and sent to sea for 32 months for practical experience.
 - b. The students who passed the second year theoretical examination, were assigned to different shippards in Gdynia and Gdansk as apprentices for 3½ months.
 - c. The students who completed the third year, had to pass a final examination before the State Examining Commission, and if successful, received diplomas. They were immediately sent for three months further service at sea. In September they received one month's leave. In the meantime, they were inducted into the Polish Navy and on 1 October all were assigned to Naval Reserve Officers' Training School for one year, from which they were graduated as ensigns in the Naval Reserve. Only when they were discharged from the Navy did they get a job in the Merchant Marine.
- 7. After 1951, when the two-year course was introduced, the students took the final examination for diploma only after they completed shipyard training after the second year of studies. After a month's leave in September, they were immediately inducted into the Navy, where they were assigned to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training School for one year.
- 8. Those students who were admitted to the State Maritime Academy without a high school certificate, had to pass an examination commensurate with the high school examination at the end of the second year, before being sent for practical training into the shipyards.
- 9. Each student, after completion of sea or shippard training, had to submit a report, complete with technical drawings, to illustrate his practical skill. Those students who failed with the practice report were discharged from school or had to repeat the year.



SECRET

10. From 1946 to 1949 the curriculum of the Maritime School consisted of the following subjects:

or the rollowing subjects:		HOURS	PER WEEK	III Yea
SUBJECT	I Year	<u> </u>	Year	TTT TOO
Polish Language and Literature	2		2	, -
History (Polish and World)	2		2	-
Religion (elective 1948; abolished 1949)	1		1	
Mathematics	4		4	
Mechanical Drawing and Geometry	4	•	4	4
Physics	2	* *	2	-
Chemistry	5			2
Geography	2		2	2
Contemporary Poland and Political Economy	4		4	4
Theory of Mechanics	2		. 2 ·	
English	4		4	4
Russian	_			2
Electro-technics	4		4	4
Shipbuilding	4		4	4
Steam Engines	2		2	2
Boilers	2	•	2	2
Diesel Engines	2		-	2
Technology of Metals	8		2	2
Workshop Training	8		8	8
Physical Training	2	, v (1)	1	·, 1
Sports and Para-military Training	2		2	2
Steam Turbines	-		-	3
Steam Distribution	-		- .	3
Thermodynamics	-			2
Auxiliary Engines				4
Strength of Materials	<u>-</u>	S. C.	_	2
Maritime Law and Navigation	_		-	2
Hygiene	•••			2
Fire Fighting and Safety	•		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	2



SECRET

11.	The daytime	schedule	was	the	same	during	the	whole	year	and	was as
	follows:										1.44

Reveille	0600
Physical Training	0600 - 0645
Personal Hygiene, General Cleaning of Quarters	0645 - 0730
First Breakfast	0730 - 0755
Second Breakfast	1035 - 1050
Lectures and Practical Training	0800 - 1420
Lunch	1440 - 1500
Lectures and Practical Training	1500 - 1800
Supper	1840 - 1900
Study Period	1900 - 2200

25X1

in the school year of 1951 - 1952, the relations between the students themselves and the faculty were not good. The students who were leading members of the Union of Polish Youth Organization and the United Polish Workers' Party school cell had very much to say, in almost every aspect of school life and training. Sometimes their opinion was regarded as more important than the teachers'. The most important subject of the school curriculum was political economy and the political attitude of the student was a decisive factor for passing the examination. Some students pretended to be faithful Party members but there were also upstarts, who were very active and devoted to the Communist regime and denounced their colleagues.

Enclosure:

12.

A. Layout of State Academy of Marine Engineering in Gdynia, Poland; sketch; approximate scale 1:1,000

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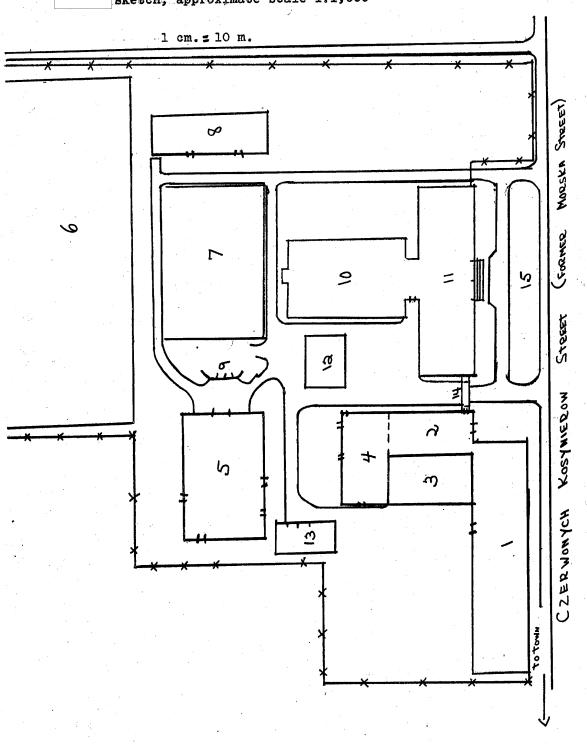


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ENCLOSURE A:

Layout of State Academy of Marine Engineering in Gdynna, Poland; a; sketch; approximate scale 1:1,000

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ENCLOSURE A: (CONT'D)

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All dimensions approximate

- Legend
- Point # 1. & 2. School Dormitories: three-story; on the first floor were store rooms for uniforms (every student had his own wardrobe), laundry, kitchen, food stores, and boiler room; the second floor accommodated a dining room and club, study and recreation rooms; on the third floor were dormitories, toilets and washrooms, and a library.
 - # 3. Indoor Swimming Pool: one-story building with a black, part glass roof; with showers.
 - # 4. Apartments for Faculty: three-story building; on the second floor was the dispensary, a room with twelve beds for the sick, and the dentist's office.
 - # 5. Workshops: one-story building, about 10 m. high.
 - # 6. Soccer Field.
 - # 7. Basketball and Volleyball Court.
 - #8. Apartments for Faculty: three-story building.
 - # 9. Entrance: to the underground garage.
 - # 10. Extension to the Main Building: gymnasium on the first floor, and the auditorium on the second.
 - # 11. Main School Building: four-story building; accommodated school administration office, 12 lecture rooms, each with 20 30 tables, laboratories and drawing rooms.
 - # 12. Wooded Grass Plot.
 - # 13. Garage: for trucks.
 - # 14. Passageway: enclosed, second-story; between main building /Pt. 12, above/ and dormitories, /Pts. 1 and 2, above/. The main gate for vehicles and side entrance to the dormitories was underneath.
 - # 15. Grass Plot and Flower Bed.
 - NOTE: The school grounds were enclosed by wire net. All streets and walks were planted on each side with cherry trees.

